

ADELAIDE INSTITUTE

PO Box 3300
Adelaide 5067
Australia
Mob: 61+401692057
Email: info@adelaideinstitute.org
Web: <http://www.adelaideinstitute.org>

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REVIEW

Holocaust: The Nazi Persecution and Murder of the Jews
by Peter Longerich, Oxford University Press, Oxford, UK; 2010, 645 pp.

Thomas Dalton

If indeed, as USHMM Director Sara Bloomfield recently commented, the Holocaust is still a "relatively new field of academic study"—now 65 years after the fact—then it is presumably appropriate to find new 'milestone' works still being produced. Earlier writings were dominated by the likes of Reitlinger, Hilberg, Dawidowicz, Gutman, and Arad. More recently we've seen people like Browning and Kershaw rise to the top. But now we have a new standard-bearer, and his name is Peter Longerich. His new book, *Holocaust*, is "now generally recognized by historians as the standard account of this horrific chapter in human history"—or so says his prestigious publisher, Oxford University Press. As such, it is worthy of careful analysis and review, by traditionalists and revisionists alike.

Longerich is no newcomer to the field, having published important works since the late 1980s. He is a German researcher and historian, currently serving as a professor in the German Department at the University of London. He made his mark in 1998 with the release of the book *Die Politik der Vernichtung* (The Policy of Destruction). This work received widespread acclaim but its impact was muted by the fact that it was published only in German. Early plans for an English version were delayed, and by the time agreement was reached with Oxford Press, new developments demanded numerous changes. Hence, the present book: a "significantly reworked" version of *Politik*, to the point where we may treat it as a new work.

At 645 pages, *Holocaust* is a substantial effort, but nothing like Hilberg's massive 1300-page, three-volume epic (cf. his 2003). Still, plenty of space to address all relevant and unsettled aspects of the topic, and (presumably) shed new light on them—or else, why even write such a book? Given that this decade alone has seen the publication of nearly 28,000 books on or about the Holocaust,¹ surely the historians of the world can be expected to publish only truly new material, addressing the many unanswered questions and troubling aspects of this dark era of our past. At least, this was my initial hope upon acquiring the book. Alas, I was disappointed.

But first the basics: The book is unique, the author tells us, in a number of ways. First is its heavy reliance on primary sources—from German archives, of course, but also those of the former Warsaw Pact

states, particularly Russia.² Second is Longerich's focus on the perpetrators, i.e. Nazi actions and motivations, with a notable de-emphasis on the victims, witnesses, and survivors—more on this below. Third is his detailed look at the build-up and "decision process" that led to the extermination of the Jews. Longerich has made something of a specialty in the study of the "Hitler order" (or lack thereof) for the Holocaust, and he has some interesting thoughts on this troublesome issue.

This latter point is reflected in the book's contents, which are weighted heavily to the 'pre-extermination' years. The first four (of five) parts of the book cover 1933-1941 in substantial detail; his analysis of the *Einsatzgruppen* shootings is of particular interest. But the 'meat' of the Holocaust, which begins only in 1942, is covered in just the final Part V—only slightly more than 100 pages. And so we are misled by his title; it's not so much the "Holocaust", but rather like the "Prelude to the Holocaust". Apparently Longerich felt that the 'Holocaust proper' had already achieved sufficient coverage—in those other 27,999 books of recent years.

Be that as it may, we must analyze the content as given. I was immediately impressed, not so much by what was in the book, as what was *not*. The absences here are striking, and telling. First, as mentioned above, is the priority on German documents and other wartime sources, at the expense of the foundation of the traditional view—the witnesses. Survivor statements, as fragile and problematic as they are, serve as the core of the entire edifice. Without their precise and self-assured testimony, historians are left with a hodge-podge of difficult and ambiguous German documentation. Longerich warns the reader of this up front, and true enough—the witnesses are nowhere to be seen. A scan through the book finds no mention—nothing—of: Wiesel, Frankl, Levi, Rajzman, Wiernik, Vrba, Reder, Tauber, Nyiszli, etc. This is quite shocking, but in retrospect, probably good strategy. The holes and contradictions here are legion.³ Perhaps this will be the traditionalist strategy of the future: distance oneself from the troublesome survivors, continue to ignore truly difficult issues, and focus on ambiguous documentation and abstract speculation.

The second omission is as unsurprising as it is contemptible. In the present day, in 2010, to publish

a major work on the Holocaust with not a single mention of revisionists, or revisionist challenges, is the height of deception and academic dishonesty. To utterly ignore the work of Mattogno, Rudolf, Graf and others—even David Irving has not a single mention—is absolutely inexcusable. We can have no doubt that Longerich is aware of them, as he testified as an 'expert witness' in the 2000 Irving trial. And as a German scholar, he was certainly aware of the uproar over the Zündel and Rudolf imprisonments. What kind of expert is it that, in his own lengthy publications, chooses to willfully ignore the evidence and analysis that most deeply challenges his own personal interpretations?

But perhaps I am too hard on Professor Longerich. After all, his own orthodox contemporaries fare not much better. Browning and Gerlach earn the most discussion in the text, with five or six minor citations each. But apart from scattered footnote references and uncited listings in the bibliography, he virtually ignores the likes of Kershaw, Pressac, Piper, Evans, Tregenza, Gutman, and Arad. Van Pelt merits only a single mention in the text (p. 281). Andrzej Kola's revealing excavation work at Belzec and Sobibor is completely overlooked.⁴ Even the former dean of Holocaust research, Raul Hilberg (God rest his soul), is virtually dismissed. Only seven years after the definitive 2003 edition of his magnum opus, and just three years after his demise, Hilberg earns but three passing mentions in the text. In a final insult (p. 202), Longerich even misspells the poor man's name ("Raoul"). This dismissal of Hilberg can be read as a kind of implicit admission that Jürgen Graf (2001) was right all along—that this giant does indeed have feet of clay.

A fourth area of neglect is the use of relevant photographs. There is, sadly, not a single photograph in the entire book: no air photos, no ground photos, no corpse photos, no mass grave photos. The uninformed reader may not realize what he is missing, but knowledgeable ones will immediately suspect that important information is being overlooked, and perhaps even deliberately avoided. As we know, air photos of the death camps show neither mass burials nor any signs of mass murder. The many wartime ground photos of, for example, Auschwitz show nothing extraordinary—certainly nothing consistent with what is alleged to have happened there. Traditional historians seem to have figured out that photos cause nothing but trouble, and thus best to avoid them altogether, rather than trying to construct ad hoc explanations for their benign appearance. In this same category of neglect I would include charts, tables, diagrams, or other figures that could help clarify the situation. There is not one such item to be found in the book—just wall-to-wall text. To name one example, I myself have argued for a simple time-based charting technique, showing fatalities over time, that turns out to be very useful in depicting the flow of events.⁵ It's a shame that Longerich didn't adopt something like this. But it's understandable, if clarity is not an objective.

Two final omissions: The six death camps, which together account for around 50% of alleged Jewish deaths, play an absolutely minimal role here.

Auschwitz gets its obligatory scattering of references, but the other camps are near invisible. Belzec and Sobibor are mentioned on a dozen pages or so; Treblinka, Majdanek and Chelmno get about half that. At a minimum, one would hope for updated death figures for each of these camps—but such figures are not to be found.⁶ Any details offered on the camps are merely perfunctory, a repetition of standard accounts that one has been reading for years. Even granted that the 'extermination phase' was not the focus of the book, it's hard to understand how any work purporting to be "the standard account" of the Holocaust can spend such little time on those notorious camps.

Finally, what was, to me, the most surprising omission: the 'six million' is nowhere to be found. Not once does Longerich mention this number, so vital to the orthodox account that the powers-that-be are willing to mete out prison sentences and book-burnings for those who dispute it. And it's not that he has an alternative figure; he simply offers none at all. On a couple of occasions I found mention of "millions" of Jewish deaths—but how are we to take this? If it's 'two millions,' then Longerich is in for trouble. Whatever he has in mind, I think revisionists should take heart here: the absence of the sacred touchstone may portend a future backing-down, and thus yet another concession to revisionism.

* * * * *

But let me move on to the substantive remarks in the book. Right from the start we learn that anti-Semitism was the focal point of Nazism:

What seems to me to be crucial to any analysis [of the Holocaust] is the fact that *Judenpolitik* was central to the whole National Socialist movement, indeed that the very aims, the distinctiveness, and the uniqueness of National Socialism as a historical phenomenon were determined by its *Judenpolitik*. ... Hitler himself had...developed a worldview in which anti-Semitism held a central position: it was the linchpin for all the various ideological clichés... (pp. 5, 15)

This not only demonstrates the Nazi 'obsession' with the Jews, but it also points to a favored theme of Longerich's: that, due to this deeply-ingrained Jewish antipathy, a 'single decision' or a 'single order' by Hitler to murder the Jews was not necessary.

[W]e should abandon the notion that it is historically meaningful to try to filter the wealth of available historical material and pick out a single decision that led to the 'Final Solution'. This approach is pointless not only because the debate on the 'Final Solution' has evidently reached the limits of what is provable, but above all because any attempt to identify a decision taken at a single moment in time runs counter to the extreme complexity of the processes that were in fact taking place. (p. 6)

So we ought not bother to look for a nice, clean 'Hitler order.' And the lack of one—or even any indirect reference to one—should not trouble us. The Holocaust was "a highly complicated decision-making process," and thus we should naturally expect to find gaps in the chain of command. Naturally.

Hence, in spite of "an almost unmanageably large quantity of documents available" to researchers, a definitive account of the decision process is lacking;

"the state of source material can only be described as 'patchy'" (p. 8). The most important orders, he says, were verbal. Vital documents were destroyed. And all remaining documents "relating to the murder of the Jews are written in a language designed to veil their true purpose"—thus the infamous 'code language' theory is evidently alive and well, despite a total absence of evidence.

The bulk of Part I—comprising six chapters—is dedicated to recounting the growing persecution of the Jews from 1933 to the outbreak of war in 1939. Longerich marks out three phases of increasing anti-Semitism: March-June 1933, spring to late summer 1935, and the year 1938 (culminating in *Kristallnacht* on November 9/10). He charts the steady progress of the *Entjudung*, or de-Judaization, of German society that began in late 1935; these are well-documented in Goebbels' diary entries of the time.⁷

Much emphasis is placed on a post-*Kristallnacht* meeting, of 12 November 1938, in which the Nazi leadership works out the process of "getting the Jews to leave Germany"—in the words of Heydrich (p. 115). As is well-known, the Germans at this time had no thoughts of mass murder (if they ever did), but only intended to achieve a Reich that was *Judenfrei*, or Jew-free. Having some 600,000 Jews under their direct control,⁸ they clearly faced a massive problem of population transfer. Longerich quotes Goering regarding the Madagascar project, which was conceived as a possible destination for Jews who were not accepted into other countries. This is the earliest mention of Madagascar in the book, and the reader is left with the impression that it started here. But in fact it had been a topic of discussion months before.⁹

Another deceptive move occurs at the beginning of Chapter 6, wherein Longerich examines the threats of "extermination" of the Jews, which supposedly began in late 1938. For one, he never informs the reader of the ambiguities involved with the German terms *Ausrottung* and *Vernichtung*. The terms themselves, which are translated as 'extermination' or 'annihilation,' never explicitly appear. In fact the words have a range of meanings that are dependent on the context; often they mean something far less than mass murder. In their most literal sense, they mean simply a 'rooting-out' or forced deportation.¹⁰ To suggest otherwise is dishonest.

Second, Longerich implies that the whole concept of Jewish extermination was invented at that time, by the Nazis—citing a 1938 article from the SS journal *Schwarze Korps*. But in fact Jewish fears of "extermination" had existed for decades already. As early as 1905, we read in the *London Times* that "Anti-Semitic disturbances are now in full swing in the Odessa (Russia) district... [A]uthorities have received an Imperial [order] commanding the extermination of all Jews" (7 Nov.). Ten years later the *New York Times* reported that "the Russian Government [has] only one aim in view, to exterminate the Jewish race" (14 April). In 1930 the *NYT* wrote about anti-Semitism in Romania, and the need for "world intervention to thwart extermination of the Jews" (24 Dec.).

By 1933, the 'exterminators' were now the Germans. In a revealing progression, the *NYT* first reports on the "economic extermination" of the Jews there (13 March; 6 April). Then on June 29 we read in a headline that "Hitler's program is one of extermination"—but the text below clarifies that "the aim of the Hitler regime is the extermination of the Jew in German life" (emphasis added). (In case we thought he meant *killing*.) By August, the economic context is dropped; we read only of "the avowed object of exterminating them [the Jews]" (7 Aug.), and that "600,000 Jews of Germany are facing certain extermination" (16 Aug.). From then on, it's murder all the way—to 6 million.

To his credit, Longerich acknowledges that such talk was nonsense. Even through Hitler's Reichstag speech of 30 January 1939, he tells us, reference to extermination does not mean murder. Rather, such talk indicates only a "tactical intention": to increase the "pressure of expulsion," and to coerce the foreign nations, "through a form of blackmail," to take in the Jews (p. 124). Of course, all this changes by 1941, as we are soon to read.

Part II of the book is brief: three short chapters addressing the T4 'euthanasia' program and the initiation of Jewish deportations in 1939 and 1940. About 1.7 million Polish Jews came under German control in late 1939, which was a huge increase over the (by then) roughly 250,000 Jews in the expanded Reich. This demanded a major reassessment of the Jewish Question. Longerich identifies four progressive phases in this process: (1) initial plans, in September and October 1939, for a *Judenreservat* (Jewish reservation) in Poland; (2) deportations into the General Government, combined with ghettoization and accelerated emigration, in the period November 1939 to March 1940; (3) development of the Madagascar plan (June to October 1940); and (4) deportations to unidentified areas in "the East," from November 1940 on.

Phase 1 is of some interest, as it centers on the "Nisko project." This small town, located in south-east Poland about 100 kilometers west of Belzec, was the initial target station for the first wave of deportations. It was to be a *Durchgangslager*, "a kind of filter through which the deportees would be moved to the 'Jewish reservation'" (p. 152). Upon passing through Nisko, the Jews would either be left stranded in their reservation, or, "[driven] over the demarcation line into the occupied Soviet zone, which was common practice in the district of Lublin at the end of 1939" (p. 153). Noting that such a process would result in many deaths, Longerich comments that even those who initially survived would not have found adequate living conditions, or conditions for reproduction, and would therefore have been condemned to extinction. The Nisko campaign therefore permits the conclusion that [it] was a first version of a 'final solution' policy since its aim was the physical termination of those Jews... (p. 154)

Though this project was short-lived, it did serve as a successful experiment in Jewish deportation—one that would be repeated later, in much great numbers.

Shortly thereafter, construction commenced on the first large Jewish ghettos. These temporary holding

pens would suffice until a longer-term deportation plan was developed. Interestingly, Longerich cites a Himmler memo of May 1940, in which the *Reichsführer SS* entertains an extreme solution: "the Bolshevik method of the physical extermination of a people"—an option which is immediately rejected as "un-Germanic and impossible" (p. 162).

It was in this context that the Madagascar plan emerged. It became all the more urgent as the estimate of the number of Jews under Nazi and Axis control surged: from 3½ million (Heydrich; June 24) to 4 million (RSHA; August 15) to 6½ million (!), as cited by Rademacher in late August 1940. Indeed: if there ever was a factual basis for the 'extermination of 6 million Jews', it was in the context of the (non-homicidal) Madagascar plan. That round figure was evidently in circulation for several months in late 1940; Longerich additionally cites two notes by Eichmann, of December 3 and 4, referring to 'six million' (p. 492, note 154), and "a total of some 5.8 million Jews" (p. 173), respectively. As before, Longerich sees in this the nefarious beginnings of the Final Solution:

[T]he idea that millions of European Jews would be deported to Madagascar for years and years, and the fact that...a large proportion of the transported Jews would presumably die there relatively quickly as victims of the hostile living conditions they would meet,¹¹ all this makes it perfectly clear that behind this project lay the intention of bringing about the physical annihilation of the Jews under German rule. (p. 164)

It's surprising, to say the least, that Longerich can deem "perfectly clear" the Nazi intention for total annihilation already in late 1940. Particularly so, given his overall thesis of a long, drawn-out, "complicated" decision process for mass murder.

Rapid advances on the eastern front would change things, but the Madagascar plan remained viable well into 1942. Goebbels mentions it in his diary as late as March 7 of that year, as a true final destination ('final solution?') of the Jews who were evacuated, provisionally, to the Soviet East. That he would write this, in March 1942, is striking: at that point the mass killing was allegedly well underway.¹²

* * * *

Longerich dedicates Part III to the *Einsatzgruppen*, those roving militias that allegedly killed between one and 1.5 million Jews in the occupied Soviet territory. As those who have researched this topic know, the entire basis for the claimed shootings is murky. Everything relies upon a series of German reports that are fraught with difficulties, ranging from exaggeration and miscounting to contradiction and outright fraud. Despite the many books on the subject, no one has yet constructed a clear, basic explanation of the 'who' and 'when' of these killings.

He spends several pages puzzling over the absence of an extermination order for the Soviet Jews. The Ohlendorf testimony at Nuremberg, long considered to be 'proof' of such an order, is rightly dismissed as a contrivance for self-defense. After mulling over "local initiatives" and "framework orders," Longerich offers up this Hilberg-esque statement:

What emerges from all this is the impression of a degree of vagueness in the way orders were issued to the *Einsatzgruppen*. A manner of issuing orders in which the subordinate was supposed to recognize the 'meaning' behind the words intuitively is familiar from National Socialist anti-Jewish policy... [T]his practice presupposed a certain collusiveness, a strongly developed feeling of consensus amongst those involved... (p. 189)

As with the larger Holocaust, "no order from the Führer to murder the Jews was ever issued to the *Einsatzgruppen*" (p. 499, note 69); this alleged event "cannot be understood as the implementation of a single order issued by the National Socialist hierarchy" (p. 235). Consequently, *Einsatzgruppen* B and C "displayed some considerable perplexity" about how to handle the 'final solution' (p. 210): on the one hand, they were supposed to shoot partisans attacking the German army from the rear, but on the other, there was strong need for forced labor. Alfred Rosenberg described "the establishment of ghettos and labour gangs" as the "key solution" to the Jewish question, and the *Einsatzgruppen* leadership evidently concurred. Ghettoization was to be the first phase of the final solution, to be maintained during the war. Complete removal ("annihilation," according to Longerich) would come after the war.

On top of this strategic confusion was the number of groups allegedly shooting Jews. In addition to the four primary *Einsatzgruppen* (A, B, C, D), Longerich describes a fifth "special purpose" group, and then two more undefined ones, making seven in total. To these he adds police battalions (p. 203), SS brigades (p. 214), "local voluntary troops" (p. 239)—of whom there were an astounding 300,000 or more!—and the Wehrmacht (p. 242). Bullets were flying everywhere, and Jews, it seems, were the main recipients. (One could almost be excused for thinking that a war was going on...)

And not just bullets: Longerich continues the story that "gas vans...were commissioned for use in the occupied Eastern areas" (p. 240). But he offers neither details, evidence, nor numbers killed.

In the end Longerich offers only a disconnected and incoherent account of the *Einsatzgruppen*. All the documentation on ghettos, forced labor, and Jewish reserves suggest minimal killing, as do reports that the vast majority of Jews fled the incoming Germans and thus were not there to be killed. Not to mention the fact (the author certainly didn't!) that there is far too little evidence of human remains or former mass graves to account for more than a fraction of the alleged 1-1.5 million fatalities.

The sole bases for the orthodox claims are the German reports, but these "do not represent precise statistics." Longerich acknowledges that "some commandos reported exaggerated totals or reported the same figures twice" (p. 254). He is being charitable. Another knowledgeable source, Headland (1992: 94) states, "the irregularity of the reporting frustrates us at every turn"; he goes on to lament "the often contradictory nature of the reports, the obvious self-promotion and self-serving criticisms...and their incomplete, inconsistent, and at times, inaccurate quality" (p. 203). Butz (2003: 243-

246) argues that many reports were Russian forgeries, to further implicate the hated Germans. There is the additional problem that the report totals often did not include a racial breakdown, so we cannot be sure how many Jews were included. Longerich's final flaw is his emphasis on the year 1941. That year covered only six months of *Einsatzgruppen* operation, and thus only about a third of the alleged murders—a number that "must be" around 500,000.

One would have expected him to give much greater weight to the shootings in 1942—but the 10 pages covering that period, in Chapter 17, are a mish-mash of statistics devoid of coherent conclusions. To mention the most glaring example, Longerich cites, almost in passing (p. 353), the single most stunning *Einsatzgruppen* statistic: the assertion that HSSPF Leader Hans-Adolf Prützmann and his team reportedly killed a mind-boggling 363,211 Jews in just three months (Sept-Nov 1942)—over 4,000 per day.¹³ This, in addition to the on-going *Einsatzgruppen* actions. But we get no analysis or discussion; just the comment that "Hitler took note of it." All this suggests that Longerich has in fact a very superficial grasp of the reality of the *Einsatzgruppen*.

* * * * *

Even into late 1941, the ad hoc 'regional' killing continued. It functioned "in a largely uncoordinated fashion," because there was as yet "no overall plan for the murder of the European Jews" (p. 283). The growth of these regional exterminations "required a very complicated interaction" between units, "a mélange of orders and intentions on the part of the central authorities, and independent initiatives and intuition on the part of the regional powerholders" (p. 304)—bringing us back to Hilberg's 'mind-reading' again.

Part V, finally, arrives at the full-blown extermination phase. But even here, into 1942, we get qualifications and hesitations. Longerich places a repeated emphasis, not on the systematic mass murder of orthodoxy, but on an alternative hypothesis, that of "extermination through work." This is a kind of have-your-cake-and-eat-it-too strategy: all the actual evidence points toward confinement, deportations, ghettos, and forced labor...but that's just work, not murder. So, clearly, they must have been worked to death. And those incapable of work were, naturally, killed straightaway.

By our author's counting, a fourth wave of deportations commenced in May 1942. Previous removals were destined for the ghettos; but now, "the great majority of deportees were shot directly at the end of the journey, or suffocated in gas vans. ... The murder machinery was completely freed from the context of 'resettlement,' 'expulsion,' and 'work programme'..." (p. 323). This is an odd statement, given that the six death camps were allegedly gassing (in chambers) between 60,000 and 100,000 Jews per month at this time, and would soon be well over 250,000 per month.

Chapter 17 continues with a very cursory overview of the camps themselves; even Auschwitz gets less than one page of dedicated text (p. 344). It closes with the

on-going lament about how incomprehensible was the 'mass murder' order: "The decision-making process underlying the systematic genocide remains largely obscure and must be reconstructed from the course of events" (p. 359). It would be more accurate to say constructed, since Longerich himself fills in all necessary gaps with assumptions, inferences, and outright inventions. Critical pieces of evidence in the extermination story are missing and unaddressed: the impossibility of gassing with carbon monoxide, the incoherent account of Zyklon-B chambers, the impossibility of mass open-air incineration with wood, the air photos, the missing bodies, the missing mass graves, and any analysis of Jewish population movement. Even his own account is peppered with incriminating facts, like the continued eastward deportations through late 1943, the expulsion (not murder) of foreign Jews at that same time, and Himmler's suspension of Jewish deportations from Hungary in August 1944.

"As confusing as the overall picture may seem at first..." (p. 428). Confusing indeed. More like an ad hoc construction, using selective pieces of evidence with a predetermined conclusion in mind. And a failure to examine contrary evidence in a critical manner, and to examine alternative accounts that better explain the evidence. In other words—an entirely unscientific account.

In the end, I can't recommend this book to anyone interested in a better understanding of the Holocaust. This book adds as much confusion as insight. But it is useful in the study of 'Holocaustism'—that growing ideology of persecution and guilt, so useful for propaganda purposes and monetary extortion. The failings of orthodoxy are now in full view, open to all who are willing to see.

Notes:

1 Number based on a survey of books with keyword "Holocaust", according to WorldCat, the most extensive library database available. Not all these are completely new works, of course; this figure includes reissues, new translations, and revised editions. But it is an impressive number nonetheless: something like 230 books per month, or nearly 8 per day, since the year 2000. And this is just for physical, hard-copy books. If we include all media (Internet, visual, audio, etc), the number rises to just over 39,000.

2 Two collections were of particular importance for him: the Centralverein, and the SD papers.

3 Not to mention the looming catastrophe (for traditionalism) of the Elie Wiesel case. If he—the king of survivors—turns out to be a fraud, then a huge blow will have been struck. At that point, no witness testimony anywhere will be able to stand unchallenged. For the Wiesel story, see www.eliewieseltattoo.com.

4 Again, fortuitously. Kola's excavations notably failed to find the expected evidence, and thus cause yet additional problems for the orthodox account.

5 In my terminology, a 'death matrix.' See my book *Debating the Holocaust* (2009).

6 The one exception is for Belzec, for which Longerich accepts the Höfle figure of 434,598 (p. 340).

7 For example: "The *Entjudung* in the Reich Chamber of Culture moves forward. I will not be at peace until it is

completely free of Jews." (5 May, 1937). For more on the diaries, see my 2010 essay.

8. The figure includes about 200,000 Austrian Jews who were incorporated into the Reich upon the *Anschluss* of March 1938.
9. See, for example, the Goebbels diary for 11 March 1937; my article "Goebbels and the Jews" (Dalton 2010) has an elaboration of this and other diary entries.
10. For a further discussion on the terminological question, see my 2009 book (p. 87).
11. For the record, Madagascar is something of a tropical paradise, with fertile soil, abundant fresh water, and diverse mineral resources.
12. Three of the six death camps were in operation at that time, and a fourth—Sobibor—was to commence within a few weeks.
13. Apart from a few weeks at the very heights of Treblinka and Auschwitz, this is among the highest kill rates of the entire Holocaust.

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Secret service to monitor Irving's death camp tour

By James Martin - Wednesday 8th September 2010

The Polish secret service will be monitoring Holocaust denier David Irving's planned tour of Treblinka this month.



Irving, who lost a libel case against Deborah Lipstadt in 2000 after she called him a Holocaust denier, was described by the judge in 2000 as "associating with right-wing extremists who promote neo-Nazism". He intends to lead a one-week guided tour of World War II sites in Poland at the end of September, which includes visits to the Warsaw ghetto and Nazi headquarters in that country, as well as Treblinka death camp, where 800,000 Jews were murdered by Nazis in 1942 and 1943.

He is also giving eight lectures in the UK over the next two weeks including in Manchester, Edinburgh and Bradford.

A spokesperson for the Polish Embassy in London said: "The secret services in Poland and the UK are aware of the visit and that he has previously visited Treblinka, and the visit at the end of September will be under strict observation by the Polish authorities. However, because there's no warrant out for his arrest by either the British or any other EU state there's nothing else we can do and therefore he's free to visit Poland and Treblinka."

She added: "The Republic of Poland shares the concerns of the British Jewish community on this matter."

Spokesman for the Community Security Trust, Mark Gardner said: "We are aware of these latest attempts to revive his career. He is, however, disgraced and discredited. Nevertheless, his planned trip to Poland appears to be particularly offensive and one can hardly imagine what he will have to say about the fate of Polish Jewry and the Warsaw Ghetto."

Linda Paterson, chief executive of Yad Vashem UK says she had hoped the Polish authorities would "disallow the visit".

She added: "For a known Holocaust denier to take people around a concentration camp is totally inappropriate and confrontational."

Karen Pollock, the Chief Executive of the Holocaust Educational Trust, described the week-long tour as, "insulting the memory of Survivors". She added: "David Irving is a racist and a Holocaust denier who serves no purpose but to further provoke far-right extremists and those who would insult the memory of Holocaust victims and Survivors".

Irving has been quoted in the past as saying that: It isn't right for Tel Aviv to say 'David Irving is talking nonsense and of course Adolf Hitler must have known about what was going in Auschwitz and Treblinka.'

He has also said that, "Hitler was the biggest friend the Jews had in the Third Reich" and that, "The Jews are the architects of their own misfortune".

<http://www.totallyjewish.com/news/national/c-14750/secret-service-to-monitor-irvings-death-camp-tour/>

DR KEVIN MACDONALD, AUTHOR AND HISTORIAN

is a Professor of Psychology at the California State University.

As the [author of several books](#), Dr MacDonald outlines Jewry's quest to destroy White Christian culture through intellectual and political movements.

Coming Up Empty



Brother Nathanael: The Jewish journalist, Jonah Goldberg, wrote an [article](#) last week for the LA Times, 31 August 2010 titled "[Glenn Beck's Ecumenical Moment](#)" in praise of Beck's rally in DC. What are your thoughts on this?

Kevin MacDonald PhD: First of all, before I get to Goldberg, the massive crowds of White people that came to Beck's rally who are worried about their future as "Whites" are being lulled to sleep by this new Elmer Gantry.

All that implicit Whiteness showed up with no place to go. When Whites put on a rally for an overwhelmingly White constituency, they feel a need to pledge allegiance to America as not really having an ethnic identity.

Hence the need for a [flood](#) of non-White speakers that Beck [waltzed](#) out onto the stage.

As for Goldberg, he displayed his true Jewish intent by being thrilled that Beck isn't hitting on the real issues that are causing deep anxiety and anger among Whites.



Br Nathanael: How so?

Kevin MacDonald: Goldberg highlighted the fact that although crowd was "preponderantly white" - the message was "racially universal."

This is the Jewish dream of a multicultural America where everyone gets along as one big happy family. It's the impossible dream that ignores racial realities, such as [IQ differences](#) that inevitably result in racial stratification in the absence of enormous, resentment-inducing government efforts.

This Jewish fantasy also ignores the reality of multicultural societies: Less social cohesion and increased social conflict.

The pathetic thing is that Beck is leading the charge into this impossible harmonious future under the banner of Tea Party conservatism.

Br Nathanael: Getting back to Goldberg, does he have *any* sympathy for White interests?

Kevin MacDonald: As a Jewish 'intellectual,' Goldberg is horrified at any suggestion that Whites will define themselves as 'Whites' and seek to advance their interests.

In his [article](#), Goldberg wrote: "I find Beck's populism terrifying. But his basic message, flaws notwithstanding, is that our constitutional heritage defines us as a people regardless of race, religion or creed."

What Goldberg is *not* admitting is that Jews refuse to be thrown into this "people-pudding" — they remain a people apart — but relish the fact that Whites will lose their identity *and* their consciousness by being tossed into this multicultural mush.

Thus, our new Elmer Gantry is praised by Goldberg and the Jewish crowd he represents since Beck preaches the *proposition nation* gospel that assigns Whites, *not* Jews, as water boys of slogans and cliches rather than bearers of blood and soil.



FOLLOW THE LEADER?

Br Nathanael: It was Fox News that [sponsored](#) the Beck rally and its message. How can we break through the media control of discourse on racial issues?

Kevin MacDonald: I don't have any easy solutions. That's what makes the Glenn Beck phenomenon so pathetic.

Here's a guy who has an immense following of angry White people yearning for leadership that would really help their plight. And all he can come up with is a vague commitment to traditional values and the Constitution.

What matters to Whites is that they are becoming a minority and seeing their cultural and political power disappearing — in spite of Beck [calling](#) the rally "non-

political" and [stopping](#) the attendees from bringing "political signs." That's part of the treachery. And all of Beck's talk about the Constitution is just another strain of the serenade. The Constitution will be completely irrelevant when Whites become a minority.



Br Nathanael: What about Beck's [appeal](#) to religion and the founding fathers? Isn't this part of White tradition?

Kevin MacDonald: Beck's *altar call* to "turn back to God" is red meat for the Tea Partiers — guaranteed to bring tears to the eye.

But the pleas to religion and the founding fathers are just another version of the *proposition nation* creed: All will be well if we accept a certain set of universal ideas with no ethnic content.

Br Nathanael: But isn't turning back to God a good thing for America?

Kevin MacDonald: Which "god?" In what "history?" During Beck's "turn back to God" speech, he [placed](#) behind him a rabbi, a Native American, and a White. Turning to them with arms outstretched, Beck [proclaimed](#): "Here are God's chosen people, the Native Americans, and the pilgrims. When people came together of different faiths, the first thing they did was to pray together."

Rewriting history and remaking 'god' to suit media dogma is certainly *not* the mark of the kind of leader Tea Party Whites are craving for.

Br Nathanael: Do Whites realize they are being betrayed by Beck?

Kevin MacDonald: I think for now Whites only realize that they are *coming up empty* but are not sure why.

Beck's attendees were overwhelmingly White because [Whites are angry and deeply anxious about their future](#) as other groups expand their power and as Whites are increasingly [victimized](#) as Whites, in everything from [affirmative action](#) to [violent crime](#).



But Whites can't explicitly state that this is a war against them. So they end up pledging allegiance to the very things that are dispossessing them.

The worst part is that it gives Beck's gullible audience hope that there are easy, painless solutions. We can do it if we just BELIEVE.

Br Nathanael: What can White Americans do to salvage their plight?

Kevin MacDonald: Whites have first of all got to clearly define for themselves and then as a bloc what their concerns are and insist that 'leaders' specifically articulate their issues.

But at present, they just can't seem to break with the ruling ideology, of which, Beck is the leading pulpитеer.

Until they do, Whites will just keep on losing and getting more and more desperate.

And that, in a nutshell, is the argument of the [American Third Position Party](#), of which, I am on the Board of Directors. I invite your readers to check us out.

See Dr MacDonald's American Third Position Party <http://american3p.org/>

The ADL has lost its way under Abe Foxman

By Anshel Pfeffer, 27 August 2010

The Anti-Defamation League's methods of fighting anti-Semitism are not only outdated, but often counterproductive and have certainly devalued the currency of their accusations.

Abe Foxman, the National Director of the Anti-Defamation League, is probably very sorry by now that he waded in to the quagmire of controversy over the construction of the Cordoba House mosque near Ground Zero in New York.

This isn't the first time that the League, one of the most powerful Jewish organizations in the world, has been tainted by scandal under Foxman's 23-year stewardship, but it doesn't seem that any of the previous uproars have so fundamentally brought into question the role of the ADL, which was founded in 1913 "to stop the defamation of the Jewish people and to secure justice and fair treatment to all," and today bills itself as the United States's "premier civil rights/human relations agency."

It's not that the opposition to building the new mosque near the site of the biggest mass-murder carried out by Islamist

terrorists is totally without merit - far from it. As Foxman pointed out, the families of the 9/11 victims who feel deeply offended and hurt by what they see as an insensitive project certainly deserve a hearing.

And not enough has been done to question the murky motives of the mosque's imam, Feisal Abdul Rauf, who believes that the American administration shares part of the blame for the attack on the World Trade Center and sympathizes with some of the worst Islamic elements, including Hamas and the Iranian regime.

But the debate around the mosque in the U.S. has become an ugly mud-fight in which bigotry and political opportunism are the main motives.

When Foxman was forced to respond the angry critics of the ADL's opposition to the mosque, he said that he condemned those who were against it for the "wrong" reasons and tried to highlight all the ADL's projects designed to improve relations with Muslim communities in the U.S. But these were weasel words; the ADL had no business getting into

this from the beginning if it didn't feel capable of supporting Cordoba's basic civil right to build a mosque wherever it liked.

Just at Foxman was mistaken in calling upon Richard Goldstone to repudiate his report on the Gaza operation. Just as he was mistaken dragging the ADL into the argument over Stephen Walt and John Mearsheimer's book, *The Israel Lobby*, two years ago, when he accused them of "using anti-Semitic tropes."

And just as he was mistaken when he almost tore the organization apart three years ago by opposing a Congressional resolution that would have officially labeled the murder of 1.5 million Armenians at the hand of the Turkish government during the First World War a "genocide." The Goldstone report was so ridiculously one-sided that even left-wing Israeli human rights groups such as B'Tselem criticized it, but where exactly does biased criticism of Israeli military tactics fit into ADL's charter?

And while the Walt and Mearsheimer's book was certainly malicious, if Foxman thought it was anti-Semitic then he should have just said so outright. Instead he simply gave ammunition to those who accuse Jewish lobbyists for using the anti-Semitism card at every criticism of Israel.

In his Armenian intervention, he actively enlisted the ADL in a campaign that subscribed to the anti-Semitic notion that the Jewish money rules Washington.

The 'Elders of Zion' fantasy

As one Israeli diplomat told me at the time, "The Turkish government sees the ADL as an agency of Jewish power, so Foxman thought that if he would allow members of the League to support the resolution, it would harm Israel's strategic relationship with Turkey. He thought he was helping Israel but he simply reinforced the Turks' 'Elders of Zion' fantasy."

I wonder if Foxman still feels proud of himself for working as Ankara's lobbyist.

But the loss of direction at the ADL is not simply a result of Foxman's hubristic posturing and it goes even deeper than just a failure to reconcile its disparate roles as a civil rights movement, crusader against anti-Semitism and Israel advocacy group.

When the League was founded nearly a century ago, discrimination against Jews was still institutional in many

respectable quarters and the Klu Klux Klan was a mainstream movement.

Many leading figures in politics and business were openly and proudly anti-Semitic and there was a real need for an influential, well-funded organization to battle them on a national level.

In recent decades, the ADL has made credible efforts to evolve and become a major force in fighting other forms of bigotry and working to improve ties between different minorities and religious groups.

In some cases, the ADL has even gone so far as to criticize Israeli rabbis and politicians for their more overtly racist anti-Arab statements, but their knee-jerk responses to every real and imagined manifestation of Judeophobia is still at the basis of their public image and often takes them to the borders of absurdity. As when it condemned a book of humoristic knitting patterns for finger puppets including a "knitler" with a tiny mustache.

Not every flippant use of Nazi imagery is Holocaust denial, nor is every disproportionate criticism of Israel, or even musings on the legitimacy of the Jewish state, necessarily motivated by Jew-hatred. But the ADL and the rest of the anti-anti-Semitism industry carry on crying wolf because it obviously helps with fundraising.

Anti-Semitism is still here, even if its overt versions are no longer fashionable in western society. But the ADL's methods of fighting it are not only outdated, but often counterproductive and have certainly devalued the currency of their accusations. Is there a better way than Foxman's sledgehammer tactics? Maybe we don't need another way. President Shimon Peres has a standard answer whenever Jewish leaders from around the world tell him of anti-Semitism in their countries: "It's not your problem," he says. "Anti-Semitism is a sign of backward underdeveloped societies, that's the Goyim's problem. Jews have more important things to be worried about."

<http://www.haaretz.com/print-edition/news/the-adl-has-lost-its-way-under-abe-foxman-1.310432>

British pilots relied on German sea rescue service during Battle of Britain

By THOMAS HARDING, *The Daily Telegraph*, London, Tuesday, 31 August 2010

RAF pilots shot down over the Channel during the Battle of Britain had to rely on German search and rescue services to save them from drowning, new research has unveiled.

The problem became so severe that British aircraft were ordered to try to avoid travelling over the sea because too many being drowned, it has emerged. Amid the 70th anniversary commemorations this summer it can be disclosed that at least 200 pilots died "needlessly" in 1940 after bailing out over water. The discovery came to light as a result of research into a new account of the battle by the military historian, Dr Richard North. Once they hit the water there was very little chance of survival with only the occasional flier being picked up by a passing destroyer or fishing boat.

The German service, that had been set up in 1935, became so effective that RAF chiefs ordered fighters to shoot down the Luftwaffe Dornier 24 seaplane that were unarmed and painted in white with a large red cross. However, it is thought

that the Germans might have been using the aircraft for illicit reconnaissance missions.

"This was one of the most shameful and disgraceful episodes of the entire war," said Dr North, author of 'The Many' to be published next year. "For an RAF airman to be shot down over the sea was an almost certain death sentence if the German rescue services were not close at hand. "Many a good fighter pilot was lost who would have been invaluable in the days that followed."

An estimated 80 per cent of downed pilots died over the sea whereas the rate dropped to 50 per cent over land. On Aug 8 it is believed 15 out of 18 airmen who bailed out were lost at sea. Frustrated at the poor rescue effort a New Zealand pilot, Flt Lt RF Aitken, "scrounged" a Walrus flying boat from the Fleet Air Arm and saved 35 British and German airmen over the summer.

Air chiefs had assumed that the high volume of shipping in British coastal waters meant that downed airmen would be spotted and recovered. But by August 19, Air Vice Marshal Sir Keith Park, who commanded the fighter group in the south east, ordered his flight controllers not to vector pilots over the sea because "too many were getting drowned".

The critical shortage of pilots came very close to costing the British the campaign and it was only when the dogfights were fought over land did the tide begin to turn. It was not until 22 August when an emergency meeting was held under the chairmanship of Air Marshal Sir Arthur "Bomber" Harris to

explore the shortcomings of air sea rescue provision. Only in late 1941 did the Air Sea Rescue Directorate become functional and by the end of the war the RAF went from 18 rescue launches to 600 plus squadrons of dedicated aircraft. On the day that celebrated Winston Churchill's speech on "the few" on Saturday the RAF were once again without a full-time search and rescue service with its Nimrod reconnaissance aircraft mothballed to save cash.

<http://www.telegraph.co.uk/news/newstopics/world-war-2/7971360/British-pilots-relied-on-German-sea-rescue-service-during-Battle-of-Britain.html>

Yaman Salahi: Anti-Semitism but not anti-hatred, Yale Daily News, September 1, 2010

A conference last week, sponsored by Yale Initiative for the Interdisciplinary Study of Antisemitism, raises questions about the Initiative's commitment to fighting all forms of bigotry. While speakers at "Global Antisemitism: A Crisis of Modernity," touched on anti-Jewish sentiment across different historical periods and geographic areas, they focused predominantly on the Arab and Muslim world. Instead of connecting the threads between different kinds of hatred, the conference provided a platform for anti-Arab and anti-Muslim speakers. For a center created to promote the critical study of one form of racism, it is unconscionable that it would indulge speakers who spread another.

Among the many anti-Arab and anti-Muslim speakers was Itamar Marcus, a member of the Israeli settler movement who offered a keynote speech on "The Central Role of Palestinian Antisemitism in Creating the Palestinian Identity." The title alone reduces an entire people and its history to irrationality and hatred; worse, it was but one of dozens of talks with a similarly problematic theme. Another speaker, Barak Seener, has, in the past, encouraged scrutiny of Israel's Arab population — the Palestinians indigenous to the land who remained after 1948 who now comprise 20 percent of Israel's body politic — as a "fifth column" and a "potential terrorist threat." Such a characterization within the context of anti-Arab incitement in Israel today fits into a discourse that seeks to strip Arab-Israeli citizens of the limited political rights they now hold. Harvard professor and outspoken pro-Israel activist Ruth Wisse, who also spoke, has described Palestinian Arabs as "people who breed and bleed and advertise their misery," a form of dehumanization that implies Palestinians are incapable of basic human emotions like sorrow and pain.

The center's failure to adhere to consistent anti-racist principles makes it vulnerable to the charge that it is motivated by a political agenda. Indeed, many of its speakers hailed from partisan, right-wing, pro-Israel organizations including NGO Monitor, Scholars for Peace in the Middle East, the Foundation for the Defense of Democracies and Palestinian Media Watch — not to mention the Israeli government. In addition, many talks functioned as apologia for recent controversial Israeli actions, including an attack that killed nine civilians on a humanitarian aid flotilla to Gaza this summer that one speaker called "the Jihad flotilla." The conference was also co-sponsored by two Israeli universities with their own troubled and persistent legacy of anti-Arab racism, Tel Aviv University and Hebrew University. Most recently, Tel Aviv University, for example, has faced charges that a new housing policy discriminates against Arab students who do not serve in the Israeli military and who often face housing discrimination in Tel Aviv.

In addition, speakers at times seemed to conflate anti-Israel sentiment with anti-Semitism. For example, in a plenary about anti-racist Jewish critics of Israel titled "Self Hatred and Contemporary Antisemitism," Richard Landes' speech asked, "What Drives Jews to Loathe Israel Publicly?" as if those dissidents' claims were based not on merit but on some pathological psychosis. Landes and others were not speaking about radical organizations but rather reputable human rights organizations, prominent Jewish dissidents and

international student activists — exactly the kind of people a center purporting to fight bigotry should celebrate. By sponsoring such a forum, Yale lends its name to the notion that Jews who publicly criticize Israel and Zionism are "self-haters." Predicated on a rigid definition of a "real" Jew as someone who tows a particular political line, the underlying ideological definition of Jewish identity limits the freedom of Jews to develop their own identity based on their individual experiences in their particular social and historical context. Ironically, the same logic, inverted, often provides a pretext for racist ideas about Jews around the world, for those who imagine that Jews, no matter where they are or what they say, form a monolithic body that can be blamed for Israel's actions.

Worse still, considering the dangerous landscape on which American Muslims now dwell, is the harm that anti-Muslim bigotry disseminated under Yale's banner of credibility may cause. At a time when Muslim communities as close as Bridgeport, Conn. have been harassed at places of worship, Yale should be especially sensitive to the impact that the knowledge produced in its name can cause in the world. The University cannot preach tolerance and inclusion while simultaneously also providing a haven for bigoted ideas about Muslims and Arabs that often form the basis for Islamophobic sentiment in this country.

While the center's failure to abstain from inflammatory anti-Muslim and anti-Arab rhetoric is offensive and dangerous, the real tragedy is its failure to recognize that a successful and principled stand against anti-Semitism requires a principled stand against all kinds of racism, including anti-Muslim/anti-Arab bigotry in America and anti-Palestinian racism in Israel. Yale has an obligation to distance itself from the conference's more questionable affiliations and pronouncements, while at the same time making sure that Yale's name is not hijacked in order to demonize Muslims and Arabs.

Indeed, as Yale now views its own history of institutional anti-Semitism with shame, one wonders how, in the future, it will look back at how its actions fueled anti-Arab bigotry and Islamophobia. ***

Yaman Salahi is a second-year student at the Law School. Contact him at yaman.salahi@yale.edu.
<http://www.yaledailynews.com/news/2010/sep/01/anti-semitism-not-anti-hatred/>

On 10 September 2010, Fredrick Toben wrote to Yaman Salahi:

Anti-Semitism but not anti-hatred, Yaman Salahi, *Yale Daily News*, September 1, 2010

Have just read your good article – I must ask, was not the Holocaust mentioned? This anti-Semitism concept hides the real issue – that the Holocaust is a lie and is Israel's prime propaganda weapon.

What's your take on this, please?

Cheers, Fredrick Töben.

On 11 September 2010 Yaman Salahi responds:

Subject: Re: Good article

The Holocaust is not a lie: it is a historical fact and the horrendous product of anti-Semitic ideology. Your compliment sickens me to my core not only out of its sheer inhumanity, but because I know that if you are so anti-Semitic you can't accept what has been done to the Jewish people by the Nazis and the world that remained silent, then you probably hate me too. I suggest you learn about the Holocaust: <http://www1.yadvashem.org/yv/en/holocaust/about/index.asp>. Please do not contact me in the future.

Fredrick Töben replies:

Thanks Yaman Salahi, and I shall comply with your request. But let me say this: grow up and don't let yourself be

sickened by anyone's thoughts because that means you are immature and in your core you have a deep-seated exclusivist authoritarian mindset that is inherently intolerant and driven by hatred for anything that is different, and wherein the godly concepts of truth and love have no home. Now perhaps take the time to reflect a little on what a mind considered soberly with lots of passionate scepticism.

Cheers, Fredrick Töben.

Attached Prof Arthur Butz's definitive reflections on matters Holocaust: '**A Short Introduction to the Study of Holocaust Revisionism**'.

Conclusive evidence that the three World Trade Center towers were destroyed by pre-planted explosive devices

WTC Building #7, a 47-story high-rise not hit by an airplane, exhibited all the characteristics of classic controlled demolition with explosives:

1. Rapid onset of "collapse"
2. Sounds of explosions at ground floor - a second before the building's destruction
3. Symmetrical "structural failure" -- through the path of greatest resistance -- at free-fall acceleration
4. Imploded, collapsing completely, and landed in its own footprint
5. Massive volume of expanding pyroclastic dust clouds
6. Expert corroboration from the top European Controlled Demolition professional
7. Fore-knowledge of "collapse" by media, NYPD, FDNY

In the aftermath of WTC7's destruction, strong evidence of demolition using incendiary devices was discovered:

8. FEMA finds rapid oxidation and intergranular melting on structural steel samples
9. Several tons of molten metal reported by numerous highly-qualified witnesses
10. Chemical signature of thermite (high tech incendiary) found in solidified molten metal, and dust samples.

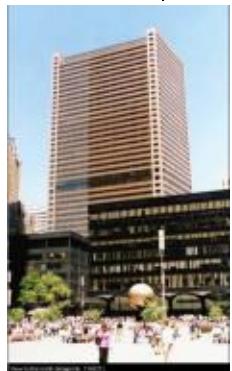
WTC7 exhibited none of the characteristics of destruction by fire, i.e.

1. Slow onset with large visible deformations
2. Asymmetrical collapse which follows the path of least resistance (laws of conservation of momentum would cause a falling, to the side most damaged by the fires)
3. Evidence of fire temperatures capable of softening steel
4. High-rise buildings with much larger, hotter, and longer lasting fires have never "collapsed".

As seen in this revealing photo, the Twin Towers' destruction exhibited all of the characteristics of destruction by explosives:



Twin Towers explosions



Building 7 standing,



then crashing down

1. Destruction proceeds through the path of greatest resistance at nearly free-fall acceleration
2. Improbable symmetry of debris distribution
3. Extremely rapid onset of destruction
4. Over 100 first responders reported explosions and flashes
5. Multi-ton steel sections ejected laterally
6. Mid-air pulverization of 90,000 tons of concrete & metal decking
7. Massive volume of expanding pyroclastic-like clouds
8. 1200-foot-dia. debris field: no "pancaked" floors found
9. Isolated explosive ejections 20 - 40 stories below demolition front
10. Total building destruction: dismemberment of steel frame
11. Several tons of molten metal found under all 3 high-rises
12. Evidence of thermite incendiaries found by FEMA in steel samples
13. Evidence of explosives found in dust samples
14. No precedent for steel-framed high-rise collapse due to fire,

and exhibited none of the characteristics of destruction by fire, i.e.

1. Slow onset with large visible deformations
2. Asymmetrical collapse which follows the path of least resistance (laws of conservation of momentum would cause a falling, intact, from the point of plane impact, to the side most damaged by the fires)
3. Evidence of fire temperatures capable of softening steel/High-rise buildings with much larger, hotter, and longer lasting fires have never "collapsed"

<http://ae911truth.org/news/41-articles/365-ae911truth-in-mainstream-tv-free-dvd-.html>

The Sinking of the South African Navy

By STEPHEN GOODSON

THE South African Navy was formed on 1 April 1922 after the amalgamation of seven Royal Naval Voluntary Reserve units.

In World War II it was first known as the Seaward Defence Force, and on 1 August 1942 evolved into the South African Naval Forces (SANF). The SANF was responsible for operating minesweepers, anti-submarine services, patrolling of port entrances, and the escorting of convoys. South Africa's sailors were as good as the finest in the world and established a proud fighting tradition.

In 1951 the SANF became the South African Navy (SAN), and on 1 April 1957 it acquired the naval dockyard at Simon's Town from the Royal Navy (RN). It continued to maintain links through joint manoeuvres with the RN and the very high standards it had inherited from the latter navy.

High standards

Although hindered by sanctions from 1975 onwards, it remained one of the elite small navies of the world, and was able to compete with the best in terms of advanced weapons systems.

In April 1994, after the white government had capitulated to the African National Congress (ANC), a decision was made to replace the ageing fleet with four patrol corvettes and three Class 209 submarines. Although a Spanish consortium had tendered to supply more versatile corvettes at a lower price than the R6-bn asked by the German shipbuilding firm of Blohm & Voss for each corvette, the Germans were awarded the contract. It later transpired that this higher, inflated price had been needed in order to accommodate the bribes and commissions paid to ANC cabinet ministers and their cohorts.

The ships were delivered, after having followed all standard operating procedures, from October 2005 onwards.

Affirmative action

However, the following year a transformation/affirmative action programme was introduced, which in the first phase resulted in the forced retirement, with the aid of financial packages, of 384 highly skilled artisans and technicians. Many of these servicemen had over 20 years of experience, and the transfer of on-the-job skills came to a halt.

New recruits were sent to Kiel, Germany, in order to obtain diving certifi-

cates for the submarines, but they were found not to have the capacity to complete the course. Later they were sent to India in the hope that, being a Third World country, it might be more lenient. The Indian Navy, to its credit, also found them to be incapable of completing the

number of retired naval reserve officers and engineers. After the 'exercise', the USN set up a register in San Diego, California so that in the event of an international emergency occurring in the South Atlantic, these retired officers and engineers could be called up.

An MK 'Comrade' running the SAN

Currently, morale in the SAN is very low. There is no discipline and the few remaining white officers are frequently absent on 'stress' leave. Although 20% of annual recruits may be white, very few apply because of the very low training standards.

The Chief of the Navy is Vice Admiral J Mudimu, a former member of the liberation army, *Umkhonto We Sizwe*. He boasts an impressive array of qualifications, but they do not include a certificate of seamanship or a navigation certificate.

The official website of the SAN, which contains dated information and links to several blank pages, claims that the core business and mission of the SAN is to fight and win at sea. With its ships being almost permanently moored, and with the lack of any trained crews, this must surely be rated as Mission Impossible.



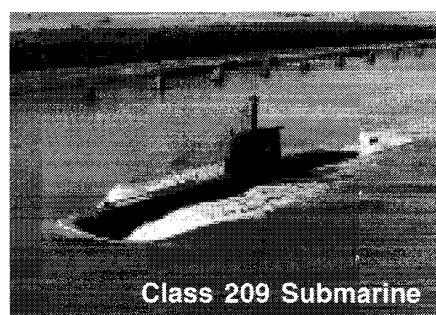
course. Thus the submarines, which have highly advanced and sophisticated systems on board, can only be used on the surface and not for the purpose for which they were intended.

Blow-out of a submarine

Nine months ago, disaster struck when an unsupervised, unskilled seaman connected one of the submarines to a 440 volt power supply. As the submarines use 110 volts, the computers and the entire internal circuitry, which consists of tens of kilometres of wiring, were blown up. Due to budgetary constraints, it has still not been decided whether to tow the submarine back to Germany or to bring in outside experts. It may well be more prudent to leave the hulk as it is, because it is unlikely ever to operate below the sea surface as a submarine.

One of the key aspects of the navy is *maintenance*; notwithstanding the fact that none of the SAN's ships is operational. According to an engineering firm from Paarden Eiland, Cape Town, the only maintenance taking place is on the generators, providing power for the galleys of the corvettes, so that the officers can enjoy a warm midday meal.

In November 2009, the United States Navy (USN) requested that a joint exercise take place with the SAN. This was not a typical exercise in which live ammunition was used, but simply a sailing trip. In order to get the SAN's ships to sea, it was necessary to call up a large



Class 209 Submarine

THE African Union has been holding a security summit in Uganda. The Somali Foreign Minister pleaded on camera for South Africa to help patrol the Indian Ocean along the East Coast of Africa to combat the ongoing piracy there. [SABC news bulletin] There was an awkward diplomatic silence from SA's leaders, knowing that SA's vessels are incapable of putting out to sea; and fearing that their untrained crews might land up as further trophies of the Somali pirates, like the other 20 ships (plus 400 men) held captive in secret coves along the wild Somali coast.